

Edited by Grant K. Goodman

**Japanese Cultural Policies  
in Southeast Asia  
during World War 2**



**JAPANESE CULTURAL POLICIES IN  
SOUTHEAST ASIA DURING WORLD WAR 2**

# **Japanese Cultural Policies in Southeast Asia during World War 2**

Edited by  
**Grant K. Goodman**

*Professor Emeritus of History, University of Kansas, and Visiting  
Professor, International Center for Research in Japanese Studies, Kyoto*

**Palgrave Macmillan**

ISBN 978-1-349-27941-8      ISBN 978-1-349-27939-5 (eBook)  
DOI 10.1007/978-1-349-27939-5

© Grant K. Goodman 1991  
Softcover reprint of the hardcover 1st edition 1991

All rights reserved. For information, write:  
Scholarly and Reference Division,  
St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N.Y. 10010

First published in the United States of America in 1991  
Reprinted 1993

ISBN 978-0-312-05243-0

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data  
Japanese cultural policies in Southeast Asia during World War 2  
edited by Grant K. Goodman.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 978-0-312-05243-0

1. Asia, Southeastern—Relations—Japan. 2. Japan—Relations—  
—Asia, Southeastern. 3. Japan—Cultural policy. 4. World War,  
1939–1945—Social aspects—Asia, Southeastern. I. Goodman, Grant  
Kohn, 1924—

DS525.9.J3J37 1991

303.48'252059—dc20

90-39913  
CIP

**For Paul**

# Contents

<i>List of Tables</i>	viii
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	ix
<i>Notes on the Contributors</i>	x
Introduction <i>Grant K. Goodman</i>	1
1 “Bright Legacy” or “Abortive Flower”: Indonesian Students in Japan during World War 2 <i>Kenichi Goto</i>	7
2 Films as Propaganda Media on Java under the Japanese, 1942–45 <i>Aiko Kurasawa</i>	36
3 Imperial Japan’s Cultural Program in Thailand <i>E. Bruce Reynolds</i>	93
4 Japanese Cultural Policy in Malaya and Singapore, 1942–45 <i>Yoji Akashi</i>	117
5 The Japanese Propaganda Corps in the Philippines: Laying the Foundation <i>Motoe Terami-Wada</i>	173
<i>Index</i>	212

# List of Tables

1.1	Number of <i>Nantoku</i> students	13
1.2	A breakdown of the students from Java	14
1.3	A breakdown of the students from Sumatra	17
1.4	A breakdown of the students from Navy-occupied areas	18
2.1	Propaganda organizations and their operational field	38
2.2	Share of <i>kokusaku eiga</i> produced in Japan during World War 2	49
2.3	Number of film-makers and films produced, 1936–41	50
2.4	Topics of the films <sup>56</sup>	54
2.5	Admission to movie theaters <sup>63</sup>	56

# Acknowledgments

The editor would like to acknowledge the generous support and assistance of the International Center for Research in Japanese Studies, Kyoto, Japan.

Professor E. Bruce Reynolds wishes to express appreciation to the East-West Center, the Crown Prince Akihito Scholarship Committee, the Japan-U.S. Education Foundation, the Department of Education Fulbright Program, the Robert Sakai Travel Fund, the University of Hawaii Japan Studies Endowment (funded by a grant from the Japanese government), the Northeast Asia Council of the Association for Asian Studies, and the San Jose State University Foundation for financial support of his research on Japanese-Thai relations over the past seven years.

Permission has been granted to draw on aspects of an earlier version of Aiko Kurasawa's essay on Java, entitled "Propaganda Media on Java under the Japanese, 1942-45," which appeared in the journal *Indonesia*, October 1987.

GRANT K. GOODMAN



# Notes on the Contributors

**Yoji Akashi** received his M. A. and Ph.D. degrees from Georgetown University. He is currently Professor of the History of International Relations at Nanzan University, Nagoya and is President of the Japan Association of Southeast Asian History. His important publications include *Nanyang Chinese Anti-Japanese Boycott and the National Salvation Movement, 1937–1941* and “The Japanese Occupation of Malaya, Interruption or Transformation.”

**Grant K. Goodman** received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan and is Professor Emeritus of History at the University of Kansas and Visiting Professor at the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto. His publications relevant to Japan–Southeast Asian relations are *An Experiment in Wartime Intercultural Relations: Philippine Students in Wartime Japan, 1943–1944, Davao: A Case Study in Japanese–Philippine Relations, Four Aspects of Philippine–Japanese Relations, 1930–1940* and *24 in '44: Filipino Students in Wartime Japan*.

**Kenichi Goto** graduated from the Faculty of Political Science and Economics, Waseda University, Tokyo in 1965. He received the M. A. degree from Cornell University in 1970 and is currently Professor, Institute of Social Sciences, Waseda University. His recent major publications include *Shōwaki Nippon to Indonesia* (Japan and Indonesia in the Prewar Shōwa Period), *Haraguchi Takejirō Nampō Chōsa no Senku* (Haraguchi Takejirō, A Pioneer of Southeast Asian Studies) and *Kindai Nippon to Indonesia* (Modern Japan and Indonesia).

**Aiko Kurasawa** studied International Relations at the Graduate School of Tokyo University and received her Ph.D. in History from Cornell University in 1988. Her dissertation “Mobilization and Control: A Study of Social Change in Rural Java, 1942–1945” will be published shortly in both Jakarta and Tokyo. She is presently on the Faculty of International Language and Culture, Setsunan University, Osaka.

**E. Bruce Reynolds** received his M. A. degree from Central Missouri State University and his Ph.D. degree from the University of Hawaii in 1988. His dissertation research focused on Japanese–Thai relations during World War 2. A lecturer in the Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok from 1979–1982, he is currently Assistant Professor of History at San Jose State University.

**Motoe Terami-Wada** received her B. A. degree from Kwansai Gakuin University in Nishinomiya, Japan and has two M. A. degrees: in Asian Studies from the University of Hawaii at Manoa and in Philippine Studies from the University of the Philippines. She is currently Professorial Lecturer at the De La Salle University, Manila and is completing her Ph.D. in History at the University of the Philippines.